

ARMY

News and notes of the Service in Hawaii and Elsewhere

NAVY

Observations Private Kelley

"This must be the biggest war that ever was," said the Rookie after reading some telegraph news from Europe. "Sure it is," Kelley said. "I've war that ever happened was the biggest in its time. When our forefathers was fighting the civil war with rifles that av' properly primed would send a bullet half way through a Brass cheese at half a mile, and was killin' off their relatives on the other side, they quit betwixt times t' brag about what a big war it was. But if 'twas like now, the whole av' th' min in the civil war wouldn't be enough to drive the commissary wagons f'r an'ny av' th' armies engaged now in the gittle pastimes av' seekin' each other wit' cannons that shoots 20-miles an' on other th' pressure av' necessity can do a few hundred yards further.

"Av' I could be wit' them, wherever they are, I would do me good t' hear the spirits av' some of them old gentials like Napoleon and George Washington talkin' about the present conflict. Napoleon Mere Braggart.

"In me young days, Gintil Washington says to Napoleon, 'news didn't travel so fast, and I used to think ye was really wagin' some war. Ye've been braggin' so much it has took me a long time to fin' ye are a piker an' aliv' was no more,' he says, 'than a bumber. Ye was just allowed t' fight av' av' th' prelin'aries,' he says, 'an' av' ye was in wit' these here heavyweights th' audience would be yellin' 'take him out' at ye. Wit' all ye talk ye've had me believe ye and Europe bluffed, and maybe ye did, but ye was there now instead av' wantin' t' kape ye on St. Helena,' he says, 'they'd be darin' ye t' come off, he says, and ye'd be hollerin' f'r more guards.

"Av' 'twas not f'r th' fact, Napoleon says, that ye nivr seen a rale war," he says, "I'd feel hurt at th' remarks, but as it is I regard them as prattlin'." He says, "I'd f'r th' gurl to pay anny attentun t' this war is not a war at all," he says, "This is just a bunch av' sojers shootin'."

Chased Or Ran Away.

"In me days, Napoleon kapes on, 'twas required av' a gurl to shoot a horse, use a sword, shoot a gun and do without sleep f'r 24 hours. Irvy day until he'd get th' intmy chased a safe distance, or, he says, 'had been chased t' a safe distance.'

"All these gentials do now is find some sojers out t' dig holes, and thin crawl in thim. Av' ye'd ask wan av' thim t' come out av' th' dugout where he hibernates like a bear, he'd tell ye 'twas not allowed be role av' in the articles av' war av' 1899," he says, "f'r a gurl to git himself mixed up wit' a lot av' murderous sojers."

"Av' ye was there," says Washington, "ye'd be doin' th' same thing, but," he says, "av' ye'll look at me pictures ye'll see I was always on a horse, av' av' ye'll see," he says, "although I'll admit, he says, 'winkin' there was no camras in them days, an' th' works in question is highly imaginative."

Why Not Take Ireland.

"What I can't understand," Kelley went on, "is why 'im av' thim countin' wants th' other at all while Ireland is there f'r thim t' take. In Ireland there are pretty purty plenty av' apes—them latter bein' me wan ob-ject to Ireland because av' a bad habit me could man had av' lettin' me git exercise bein' thim—and there is also some potes av' ye can fin' it—and has th' price. But from what I've heard, th' nothin' thim other countries has t' ricomind thim to any wan.

"From all that has drifted t' me from Germany—an' from some German—th' wan thing they have devised most av' th' life t' is tryin' to consume all th' smella possible in wan lump av' cheese wrapped in tin foil. As far as I understand t' me, every young German tries to fin' out some way av' makin' cheese that comes nearer to bein' a lifelike ripresentation av' a hippopotamus standin' bein' av' monkey wit' the soft vin' from a tailless fecthy blowin' over him than any av' his predecessors has discovered.

"As t' th' habits av' th' English, they are confined mostly f'r fast beef an' ale, but anny day in that country is th' f'r warin' a railroad an' girdle there is enough fog t' make ye think ye have fell into th' river. I have heard th' climate is better in France, but I would not want to take anny country where Irvy man f'r want wants t' kiss ye—av' he does not want t' fight a duel.

"Th' wan thing strikes me about th' war is its th' most motionless war Irvy was. When th' over some av' thim min will av' lived in th' trenches so long they will have got th' habit av' livin' in th' ground like moles, an' while they're home they can't sleep annywhere except in th' cellar or a ditch. Av' ye are in Europe while th' great conflict is concluded, ye'll see th' housewives comin' out av' th' back chure bout th' time breakfast is ready—if they have annythin' left t' git breakfasts wit'—an' callin' th' old man up from down the well.

"When a grate movement is made in this war it means wan army has turned over in its sleep or maybe fell in th' next trench durin' a battle—

th' next trench bein' tin yards away. All ye have to do is lay in ye dig-out an' listen t' shells whistlin' an' whin ye are ordered t' charge ye are th' same as hearin' th' judge read yer death warrant.

"Av' 'tis Irvy me looty t' go t' war, I hope 'twill be in a country where ye git action and do not have to sit smokin' ye pipe in ye trench home waitin' t' git carried t' the hospital after ye've been slightly injured be liquid f'rre, asphyxiating gas, or a fragrant dropped be a passin' shell that is on its way tin miles t' th' rear."

"How do you know anything about th' European war?" asked the Rookie when Kelley paused.

"Be readin' th' graphic description snt out be th' gov'ment press bureau," Kelley answered. "All av' which describes th' action av' the armies wit' th' abandon and dramatic finish av' th' label on a medicine bottle or th' report of th' First National Bank av' anny city."

Fort Shafter Notes

(Special Star-Bulletin Correspondence)

FORT SHAFTER, Jan. 20.—Fort Shafter is the scene of much activity after the recent rains and everywhere can be seen carpenters at work patching the leaky houses and detachments of engineers and infantrymen repairing the roads and bridges which look very forlorn after the last kona. The main road across the gulch from the main post to the cantonment has been closed for repairs and many fatigue parties are patching the numerous holes and concrete bridge which was badly damaged. For the present the Rapid Transit motor truck runs from the car line through the main post and then to the cantonment via the back road. The foot bridge over the stream which was washed away has been replaced by a temporary one and the many gullies filled and work commenced on the muddy cantonment roads. In fact, the cantonment looks like a real live construction camp and within a few days all the traces of the recent rains will have vanished.

An 18-inch pipe is being laid in front of Lieut. Abraham's quarters for drainage, and a new bridge will be constructed over the stream that crosses the foot-path leading from back of barracks to the car line.

Capt. Paul B. Malone, 2nd Infantry, commenced his examination for promotion to the grade of major on Friday morning. The examination will continue for several days of next week. Due to the fact that Capt. Malone has a five years' exemption in most subjects for completing the course at the School of the Line at Fort Leavenworth, his examination will be of short duration. The captain will receive his majority in the near future, as he stands number 2 from promotion. The members of the board are Lieut.-col. B. W. Atkinson, Maj. M. J. Lenthien, Maj. William R. Dashiell, Capt. Albert Clark, M. C., and Capt. Harry R. McKellar, M. C.

A social club to be known as the Signal Corps Social Club has been organized at the fort by the enlisted men of Field Company E, Signal Corps. Forms of amusement for the men and their guests will be given from time to time and at present a committee is working for something in the near future. The following officers of the club were recently elected: President, John T. McAniff, master signal electrician; secretary and treasurer, John T. Sullivan, first-class sergeant; executive committee, Sgt. W. Thomas, Sgt. Ira A. Kilbury and Cpl. Fletcher G. Forney.

First Lieut. Robert R. Love, Signal Corps, has been granted a leave of absence for one month and four days to take effect upon or about February 12. The lieutenant will leave for the mainland on the February transport and will not return, as he has completed his three years' tour of foreign service in Hawaii. His leave will be spent at Pacific Grove, California, where his family has been for the past six months. Lieut. Love's detail in the Signal Corps is about completed and on the expiration of his leave he will be assigned to some cavalry regiment on the mainland.

Private Elyth M. Gill, Army Nurse Corps, who arrived on the U. S. A. transport Sheridan, has been ordered for duty to the Department Hospital, Fort Shafter.

Second Lieut. Wallace C. Philton, 25th Infantry, who was recently detailed as an inspector-instructor for duty with the National Guard of Hawaii with station at Hilo, has been relieved and ordered to duty with his regiment. The war department disapproved the detail of Lieut. Philton, first lieutenant, will later be detailed for this duty.

The following enlisted men with station at the fort have purchased their discharge from the army: Sgt. Church Fenton, Hospital Corps, and Pvt. Thomas Ryan, Hospital Corps; David

Schofield to Show Washington How Much Money For Road Work and Drainage Is Needed At Post



THINKS FIVE MILLION GROWN BOY SCOUTS WOULD KEEP ENEMY AT BAY

Strong Boost for Movement is Given Out By Dr. James E. Russell of Columbia

There continues to be considerable discussion of the attitude of the Boy Scout movement toward the question of military training for boys. The action of the Punahou faculty in favoring military training in the school and the many discussions on the advisability of military work among younger students in this city creates unusual interest in the subject, and the convictions of Dr. James E. Russell, dean of Teachers' College, Columbia, are timely.

Dr. Russell's statement on the subject, which first appeared in the New York Times, is as follows:

"It is practically impossible to do much in the way of military training with boys under 18 years of age. It must be taken seriously, and its inclusion in the courses of our public schools should not be considered. Even Germany does not pretend to give military training to boys but sets aside several years after school life for this man's work.

"In later life it is taken seriously and results in making trained soldiers. The most that can be hoped for in this country is a preparatory training for the boys which should include characteristics of the later life work and give some idea of a live interest in the process of their later vocation.

"What sort of a preparatory training can come in a boy's life from 10 to 15 years of age? Any such training must be something that will line up with school work. It should be distinctly preparatory to good citizenship, and if good citizenship involves military training, then it ought to lead to that.

Substitute at Hand.

"I am satisfied that you would get soldiers from the ranks of college men who are put through military training during their college years. This I believe to be just as true in the case of high school boys. You might get a certain number of men who would go to the front at the first call as non-commissioned officers, but the result would not be the building up of citizen soldiery. There must be a substitute, and in my opinion it is before us now. This substitute is the Boy Scout movement.

"This movement is distinctly non-military, but it should appeal as much to the most ardent militarist as to the non-militarist. It is non-military in the sense that manual training is non-vocational or non-professional, but it is preparatory to good citizenship and every-day service. It furnishes physical training to the boy and accustoms him to outdoor life and camping.

"It gives him a purpose that is suited to his age and appeals to his boyish traits. It utilizes with advantage the 'gang' spirit. It is remarkably appealing in teaching him team

work and instills in him high ideals. This, in a sense, is more than military training ever can do, inasmuch as it develops character, initiative and intelligence.

Young Boys Hate Drill.

"The militarist should see the value of this movement. Let him look to Belgium and other countries at war and see of what service the actual Boy Scouts can be. These boys grow into healthier, more courageous and more efficient citizens, and the militarist could find a more fertile field in these ranks of men fitted and willing to take up military training than a body of men who as boys received a premature military training and so had come to hate it as is invariably true where irksome drill is forced upon boys of 15 years of age.

"Give me 1,000,000 Boy Scouts grown into manhood and I will fear neither foreign domination nor internal social disorder. But we ought to have more than 1,000,000 to fall back upon. We ought to have 5,000,000 Boy Scouts in this country.

Many Hours of Leisure.

"The greatest time put in by any boys in the school today is 1000 hours a year. This means that there are 4000 waking hours left to the boy. If you allot one half of these waking hours to meals and well employed idleness, you still leave 2000 hours to the boy without any leadership or training during that time.

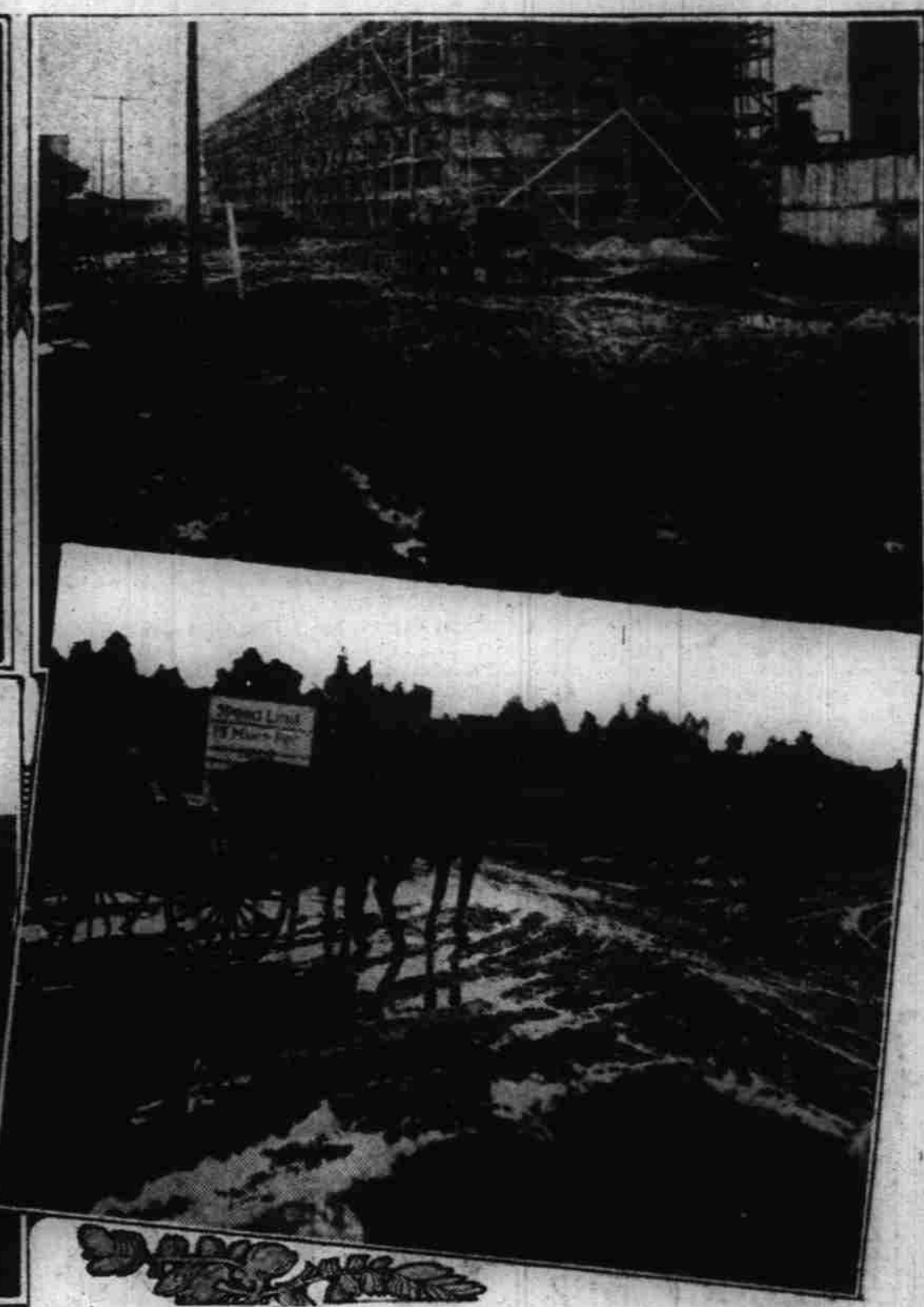
"The result is that too many boys spend these hours on the streets playing 'Cops and Robbers.' Educators throughout the country have been endeavoring for years to find some substitute for this game, or, seriously speaking, to bring out in these hours the better qualities which will develop the boy into solid manhood and make him a good citizen. This entire movement should receive the support of the schools throughout the country."

HONOLULU LOOKS GOOD TO CREW OF TENDER ALERT

Several sprightly comments on life in the submarine division, and doings afloat and ashore, appear in the January number of The Torpedo, published by the men of the third submarine division. E. H. Shaffer is editor, W. Prather acts as advertising manager and C. H. Hobbs presides over the circulation department.

Apparently the "boys" like Honolulu considerably better than the mosquito-inhabited, cactus-sprinkled wastes around Pearl Harbor. Speaking of the division's delight when the K boats and Alert were ordered over here for cleaning and overhauling, The Torpedo says:

"Coming back to Honolulu feels just like coming home after being



Just how badly a sizeable appropriation is needed at Schofield Barracks to provide an adequate drainage system and a good system of roads, will be demonstrated to the military authorities at Washington by 26 photographs, of which four are shown above.

The photographs were taken on Monday and Tuesday of this week, and will go to Washington at once, with urgent representations for money for road work on Oahu's biggest military post.

Views shown above are: No. 1—Quadrangle enclosed by new concrete barracks of the 1st Infantry, one building of which is now occupied. No. 2—One of the roads at Castner, showing a partially completed concrete barracks, and on the right the stockade for general prisoners, with sentry box at the corner overlooking the interior. No. 3—in front of the 1st Infantry Exchange and Amusement Hall. No. 4—The crossroads in front of the Post Hospital.

ALERT'S MASCOT, AN AIREDALE, BORN DAY SHIP TOOK UP SERVICE

An interesting article concerning the career of the submarine tender Alert, now in drydock receiving a thorough cleaning and overhauling here, appears in the January number of The Torpedo, the official publication of the third submarine division, stationed at Pearl Harbor, but now in Honolulu. Says the story:

"The U. S. S. Alert went into commission four years ago on January 19, 1912, at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., as a submarine tender. Lieut. C. E. Smith, U. S. N., was in command at the time and later became division commander of the First Submarine Division after the F boats joined the Alert.

"Very few of the enlisted men and none of the officers who put the Alert in commission are still aboard. Those who still remain that put the ship in commission are: D. O'Brien, C. M. A. A.; H. T. Hauslein, C. G. M.; F. A. Bonnifield, C. E.; C. E. Wiggs, C. M.; A. C. Schroeder, C. Y.; W. Medovich, C. C. Std.; T. L. Korn, S. M. M., and E. H. Shaffer, yeoman first-class.

"Jack, the mascot, was born the same day the ship went into commission and was brought aboard by Capt. Smith and presented to the crew. He is a full bred Airedale terrier, is registered, and has a long pedigree. A sister to Jack was also brought aboard at the same time, but on taking sick was given a medical discharge from the naval service. Recently she won a first prize at the San Francisco exposition.

"Jack has been saved from sudden death and disaster by members of the crew more times than he is months old, and the crew would not part with him for a fortune. His enlistment expired on January 19th, but it is thought that he can be persuaded to ship over right away."

The publication contains news of several men formerly connected with the F submarines and the Alert here, as follows:

"Pay Clerk J. Flynn, U. S. Navy, formerly chief yeoman on the Alert, has been detached from duty at the naval station, Olongapo, P. I., and will report for duty aboard the U. S. S. Wilmington, at Hongkong, China.

"E. Smith, formerly chief machinist's mate aboard the U. S. S. F-1, and A. H. Mellein, formerly chief machinist's mate aboard the U. S. S. F-3, have successfully passed the examination for machinist.

"G. H. Kellogg, chief electrician, formerly attached to the Alert for duty under instruction on the F submarines, has passed the examination for electrical gunner.

Among those who arrived to join the Alert's crew recently were the following: C. S. Welch, yeoman, 2d class; C. Dyer, R. B. Clay, R. C. Cochran, B. R. DeWitt and G. H. Perry, ordinary seamen.

Lieut. (J. G.) F. J. Lowry has been detached from command of the Alert, and will report for instruction with the third submarine division.

Austrian troops are now wearing white uniforms for concealment in the snow.

Permission was given for 3,000 more Carranza troops to pass through the United States on their way from Agua Preta to Juarez.

SILENCE ORDER PAPER SAYS IS HURTING ARMY

All Vital Discussions for Good of Service Come Under Ban of New Gag Rule

While it is indicated through army and navy papers that the officers of the army are not pleased with the order of silence imposed by Secretary Garrison's order, the order itself prevents them criticizing it, but no subject just now, judging from army papers, is of greater interest to officers than this. In a recent article in the Army and Navy Register some extracts give an idea of the feeling prevailing in the service.

"While there may be some benefit derived from the policy of silence imposed upon army officers by the requirements of a general order from the War Department issued last February, The Register says, 'there is also much of no harm and, instead, of real value lost to the service and to those not of the service who take an interest in military-naval matters. That order read as follows: 'Officers of the army will refrain until further orders from giving out for publication any interview, statement, discussion or article on the military situation in the United States, particularly as any expression of their views on this subject at present is prejudicial to the best interest of the subject.'

"The various journals which so ably represent the thought and express the views of such organizations as the Infantry Association, the Cavalry Association and the Field Artillery Association have lately been seriously hampered in the selection of their articles by the apprehension that the contents of the periodicals may be considered by the War Department as a violation of the terms of the departmental injunction.

Many Articles Withheld.

"There is reason to believe that many contributions, which might very well be published and which would not in any degree embarrass the administration or injure the service or prove 'prejudicial to the best interests' of any military-naval subject, are withheld from publication or so modified before publication as to impair their salient value to the readers. If the general order were read without a certain amount of imagination as to its interpretation, editors of the periodicals issued by these officers' associations would be obliged to confine themselves in their choice of material to women's fashions, poetry and fairy tales and yet are not sure that the military bodice, a hymn of victory, and the narrative of that belligerent hero of juvenile fiction known as Jack the Giant Killer might not be considered as within the interdicted provision of the departmental order.

An apparent example of the harmful effect of General Order 10 is afforded by a recent issue of the Journal of the U. S. Cavalry Association in an article entitled, 'What Drill Regulations for the Cavalry?' contributed by Maj. F. C. Marshall and Capt. Leon B. Kromer of the 11th Cavalry, and discussed by Capt. Frank Parker and Capt. A. N. McClure of the same regiment. The Marshall-Kromer paper is printed with the following note by the editor of the Cavalry Journal: 'Although this article was written and received by us before the issuance of General Orders No. 10, current series, War Department, February 23, 1915, yet it is thought that the restrictions therein contained would apply. Therefore, the article, although containing many valuable, important and pertinent facts to illustrate the subject of the paper, has been denatured to fit the requirements of the above-mentioned order.'

Vital Discussion Stopped.

"Surely there could be nothing detrimental to the interests of the service in permitting a free exchange of opinions on technical subjects by officers who are profoundly interested in the questions at issue. Why should not the infantry officer have an untrammelled opportunity to discuss the best method of organization or of increase? Why should not the cavalry officers express themselves without restriction from any source in their own periodical concerning the vital matter of the revised cavalry regulations? 'Why should not the editor of the Field Artillery Journal say exactly what he believes, as he recently did to his credit and the illumination of the problem, on the subject of promotion from a single list? The same observations apply, of course, to the coast artillery in their discussion of any subject which interests them or pertains to the development of their branch.'

the band during the Carnival.

A furlough for two months and 21 days was granted to Sgt. Owen Place of Company K, 1st Infantry.

A furlough for three months and 21 days was granted to Sgt. Owen R. Rhoads, steward at the Post Exchange, 1st Infantry.

Tea and rubber are the great staple products of Ceylon. Out of approximately \$70,000,000 worth of Ceylon produce exported in 1914, nearly \$50,000,000, or close to three-fourths, represented tea and rubber.

Schofield Notes

(Special Star-Bulletin Correspondence)

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, Jan. 22.—The first battalion, 1st Infantry, is due to move into the new concrete barracks this morning, leaving only the second battalion in the temporary cantonment. The third battalion moved to the new barracks on December 26, following the destruction of some of the temporary barracks by the kona Christmas night. Steel lockers are being manufactured on the mainland to complete the equipment of the new quarters. Each man will have one in which to keep his clothing and equipment. Authority has been granted to partition off rooms on the second and third floor porches for use as barber shops.

Regimental Sgt.-maj. Albert C. Belamy, 1st Infantry, is on furlough since January 15, for one month and 15 days. He intends to spend part of this time visiting different points of interest on the neighboring islands.

Pvt. Charles L. Stanley, Company B, 1st Infantry, is relieved from special duty as engineer at the Post Exchange, and Pvt. Sidney J. Roberts, Company K, is detailed in his stead.

At a meeting of the officers of the regiment, Capt. George E. Kumpke, 1st Infantry, was elected as regimental representative of the U. S. Infantry Association.

Chief Musician Joseph Feltrinelli, 1st Infantry, is also on furlough since January 15 for a period of three months. He will, however, be with